

THE MARION DAILY STAR.

VOL. XIII NO. 240.

MARION, OHIO, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 27, 1890.

PRICE 3 CENTS.

News From Abroad.

Germany's Policy Toward the Socialists.

A GREAT MEETING IN BERLIN.

Seven thousand Socialists assembled in an open meeting and were addressed by Herr Robert Wilhelm without interference from the police. Other events taking place over the ocean.

LONDON, Aug. 27.—The fact that 7,000 Socialists were allowed to meet openly in Berlin Monday night and that Herr Bebel was allowed to address them for two hours, is an indication of the relaxation which, under the young Emperor William and since Prince Bismarck's fall, has been made in the administration of the anti-Socialist laws. The conclusion must not be arrived at too hastily, however, that an area of perfectly free speech has dawned upon Germany.

The fact is that a complete understanding has been reached between Herr Bebel and the police as to what the substance of his address was to be; otherwise it is impossible that the meeting would have been allowed to take place at all. The speech, accordingly, was a very moderate one, and it is being referred to with great complaisance by the government organs as proving the wisdom and far-seeing statesmanship of the emperor, who, by a policy of leniency toward the Socialists, and of solicitude for the welfare of the working classes, has inspired even the arch Socialist Bebel to place confidence in the government's good intentions.

This is a trifling exaggeration, but it is near enough to the truth to pass well with the admirers of the emperor. The meeting, after listening to Herr Bebel's address, resolved unanimously to defer all further meetings and all newspaper polemics until after the international Socialist congress which meets at Halle in October.

Kicking Against Railroads.

BERNE, Aug. 27.—The railway company which is making desperate efforts to secure from the Swiss government a right of way up the famous Malthehorn, is meeting with an equally earnest opposition from people who regard the proposal as one of desecration, though the excuse for the railway is that it would accommodate tourists. The chief opposition to the scheme comes from that very class, who argue that the picture-gueness and healthfulness of Swiss travel would largely disappear with the advent of railways.

Disastrous Conflagrations.

PESTH, Aug. 27.—The fire at Tokay began during the night, and its spread was accelerated by a heavy gale of wind. All the public buildings, as well as nearly all the private dwellings were destroyed. The homeless inhabitants are camping in the fields, tents being furnished from the nearest military stations. The flames are still raging. Kaba, Hatfield and other villages near Timarvar are also in flames. Ten persons have been burned to death at Kaba and three at Saro.

Mistaken in the Man.

COPENHAGEN, Aug. 27.—A report has reached here that Alexander Philippen, of this city, who was a passenger on the steamer Normandia, had been detained at New York on the belief that he is Adolph Philippen, the murderer of Meyer, the man who was killed in Copenhagen some time ago, and whose body was shipped to New York in a cask by the murderer. The authorities here state that Adolph Philippen, the real murderer, is still in custody in this city.

Fast Ocean Travel.

LONDON, Aug. 27.—The steamer City of New York passed Rocher Point at 3:46. Her official time is six days forty minutes. The corrected runs as taken each noon were 461 miles, 441, 439, 457, 460 and 461.

New Railroad Inaugurated.

ZAVIAR, Aug. 27.—The Mombaza and Nyabara railroad was inaugurated in the presence of British and other foreign consuls, Admiral Fremantle, of the British navy, and a number of other Europeans.

Fifteen Thousand Still Out.

BRUSSELS, Aug. 27.—Despite the return of 1,000 strikers to work at Mons, there are at present fully 18,000 miners on strike in Belgium and there is no immediate prospect of a settlement of the trouble.

Eleven Soldiers Killed.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 27.—While blowing up a pontoon bridge at Loga during the military maneuvers eleven soldiers were killed by a premature explosion.

Cablegrams.

A pleasure boat was capsized Tuesday at Deal, and seven of the occupants were killed.

Fire Monday destroyed the whole of the town of Tokay, Hungary, with the exception of thirteen houses.

A Russo-Japanese trading company is being formed for the purpose of establishing factories in the principal Japanese cities.

The Rome Monitor, in an interesting article on religious changes, makes the bold prophecy that within fifty years the Catholic religion will be dominant in England.

A demonstration of miners in the Derbyshire district was held Tuesday, at which 15,000 men were present. Resolutions favoring the eight-hour day were adopted.

A statue of Louis II, of Bavaria, was unveiled in the Walhalla temple, near Regensburg, Monday in the presence of

the king, the royal princess and the cabinet ministers.

The Tagblatt makes the announcement that the czar has negated the proposal of the kaiser for a simultaneous withdrawal from the contiguous frontiers of the armed forces of Russia, Austria and Germany.

The London Telegraph, in a leading article, denounces John Burns as a charlatan, and warns British workmen against the danger of continuing their present attitude of superstitious faith in their so-called leaders.

One thousand of the striking miners at Mons, Belgium, have returned to work. It is said that the real object sought to be obtained by the striking miners was the making of a formidable demonstration in favor of universal suffrage.

INDICATIONS THAT BARILLAS' GOVERNMENT IS ABOUT AN END.

CITY OF GUATEMALA, Aug. 27.—The Barillas government has just issued a decree whereby it is ordered that all Guatemalans between the ages of 18 and 50 shall present themselves within twenty-four hours after the publication of the decree, at the different military posts in their respective departments or they will otherwise be declared traitors.

This decree is causing very many people who are within its limits to leave the territory of Guatemala, and not a few are joining either the insurgents in Chiquinula or the Salvador troops across the frontier.

By another decree the government has directed the secretary of the treasury to effect a forced loan of \$1,000,000 to meet war expenses. The loan is to be confined to the cities of Guatemala and Quetzaltenango, and two committees of merchants have been named and ordered to produce the money within three days from the subscribers on a list furnished by the government.

There are heavy penalties attached to non-compliance with the subscription and the \$1,000,000 will have to be contributed in the following ratio: Guatemala \$600,000 and Quetzaltenango \$400,000.

With the similar object of obtaining funds for the army, and having a retroactive effect, the government has also issued the following decree:

Article 1. From Aug. 1 of the present year \$2 will be paid as export duty on each 100 pounds of coffee sent out of the country, instead of \$1 as heretofore.

Art. 2. The tax on real estate will be \$2 per \$1,000, instead of \$1, as formerly, and this new rate is to take effect from July 1, 1889.

Art. 3. Each bottle of spirits taken from the government administration of liquors will pay an additional five cents internal revenue tax from the 1st of August.

Art. 4. Decree No. 101, issued by congress, granting the free manufacture of salt, is hereby revoked and a duty of one-fourth of a cent per pound is imposed.

Art. 5. The artificial and natural products of the republics of Central America which may be or have been imported in Guatemala since or from the 1st of August shall be free, with the exception of common salt, soaps, paraffine or stearine candles, liquors, and tobacco, which will be taxed the same as similar goods from foreign countries.

Art. 6. The increase in duties herein referred to will remain in effect for the space of one year.

These decrees have caused great consternation and indignation among the merchants here, principally those who deal in coffee.

The merchants, together with the coffee planters, have raised a protest against the measures, and many go so far as to accuse Barillas and his cabinet of betraying the National finances in a proper way.

Only \$12,000 have been subscribed to the loan and two committees referred to in the decree for a loan have refused to act. It is greatly feared that forcible measures will be taken by Barillas to collect the money, and nearly all the capitalists are utilizing the banks to send their money out of the country by means of bills of exchange.

The Republics Can Never Unite.

CHICAGO, Aug. 27.—G. A. Schnitz, of Nicaragua, who is in this city, says there can never be a union of the five republics in Central America because there are too many individual interests at stake. He said: "Suppose San Salvador and Guatemala were to submit to arbitration. What then? Nicaragua and Costa Rica submitted their dispute to President Cleveland, and when he decided in favor of Nicaragua, Nicaragua declined to abide by the decision, and this unsettled state of things will continue until the foreign capital becomes large enough to count." "Things."

"Work on the Nicaragua canal is going ahead with a vim, all effort now being centered in building the harbor at Greytown. I rode through the completed jetty just before I came away on the first steamer that had entered the harbor in two years. The depth of the water is now seven feet. When the harbor is completed, vessels which now have to anchor in the open sea will have shelter, and then the work of digging the canal will begin. I consider it an excellent investment and an enterprise sure of success if ample means are furnished."

A Thunderbolt's Victim.

TACOMA, Wash., Aug. 27.—At Carbonado, Sunday, Mrs. Mary Wilson and her infant child were instantly killed by a falling tree. Mrs. Wilson, with the babe in her arms, was in the cemetery sitting on the grave of one of her children when the tree fell on them.

Killed by His Son.

NEBO, Ill., Aug. 27.—A man named Fielder, living at that place, was killed yesterday by his 14-year-old son. The boy wanted to plant a certain piece of ground in wheat and his father objected, whereupon the boy went to the house, got a gun and shot the old man dead.

The National Capital.

All the Latest Happenings in Washington.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

Nearly All the Time of the House Taken Up by a Controversy on the Land Bill. The Senate Decides to Take a Vote on the Tariff Bill September 8. Other Washington Dispatches.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27.—In the house yesterday there was a controversy over the consideration of the land bill and the anti-opium bill. The speaker ruled that the land bill had right of way, and the enemies of the bill filibustered on an appeal from the speaker's decision by breaking a quorum on roll-calls and ordering calls of the house. The house finally adjourned without determining the question of consideration.

In the senate the agreement to end general debate on the tariff bill Sept. 8, and get a vote on it Sept. 8, was adopted by unanimous consent. The conference report on the sundry civil bill was debated and agreed to. The tariff bill was taken up and some progress was made in its consideration.

Nothing Official.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27.—The state department is in apparent ignorance of the threatened revolution in Hawaii. Assistant Secretary Wharton said to a reporter that the department had received absolutely no information from Hawaii regarding the political trouble on the islands. The navy department is in the same condition, nothing official having been heard. Assistant Secretary Saley said that the department had sent its orders to Admiral Brown to come east with the Charleston July 15, in the belief that she would not be needed there any longer. It took the orders two weeks to reach the admiral, who started in obedience at once, and reached this coast before a letter from him to the department could get here. He will probably be ordered to return as soon as he can re-coast.

Census Returns.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27.—Mr. William C. Hunt, chief of the population division, census office, has announced the result of the count of the population in the following states and cities: Rhode Island, population 845,348, increase since 1880, 88,812, or 24.88 per cent. Cities and counties in Rhode Island: Newport 19,449, increase 3,756, or 24.93 per cent; Woonsocket 20,739, increase 4,709, or 29.34 per cent. Idaho: Population 84,229, increase 51,619, or 158.29 per cent. The population of two cities in Kansas is given as follows: Hutchinson 8,678, increase 7,138; Wichita 23,735, increase 18,834.

On a Sad Mission.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27.—The remains of the late Representative Watson, of Pennsylvania, was taken to his late home at Warren over the Pennsylvania road last night. The remains were in charge of a committee consisting of Messrs. Culbertson of Pennsylvania; McCadd, Craig, Townsend of Pennsylvania; Meach, and Wallace of New York; and Messrs. Cameron, Cullom and Faulkner, of the senate.

Military Reservation to Be Abandoned.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27.—Senator Power yesterday introduced a bill in the senate to provide for the disposal of the Fort Maginnis military reservation, in Montana, under the homestead and mining laws. Six hundred and forty acres are to be granted the state, to be selected so as to embrace all the buildings and improvements on the reservation, to be used for educational and other purposes.

A Big Job Undertaken.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27.—The conference on the river and harbor appropriation bill began the consideration of the senate amendments yesterday. Progress was made, but as the conferees have not come to any of the matters under serious dispute between the houses, no idea can be formed yet of the time which will be needed to get through with the bill.

One More New Bank.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27.—The Joplin National bank, of Joplin, Mo., has made application for authority to organize a National bank.

DISTRESS IN OKLAHOMA.

The Future for the Inhabitants Thereof Anything but Bright.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27.—Senator Platt, chairman of the committee on territories, has laid before the senate a letter from Secretary Noble, transmitting the following telegram:

KINGFISHER, O. T., Aug. 23.—After many days' house-to-house inspection I find fully one-third of the people need aid; two-thirds of the farmers need seed wheat; many now in need of food; no work; nothing to sell; prospects gloomy; extreme south of territory not quite so bad.

THOMAS J. NEWMAN, Special Land Inspector.

Secretary Noble says the department has no resources with which to relieve the destitution, and that its only course is to lay the information before congress.

LABOR AFFAIRS.

A Monster Meeting of Sympathizers at New York Central Strikers.

NEW YORK, Aug. 27.—About 5,000 persons assembled in Union square last night in response to the call for a meeting of sympathy with the New York Central strikers. Speeches protesting against the action of the Pinkerton men at Albany and elsewhere, the action of the Brotherhood of Locomotive engineers, and of the officers of the New York Central in particular, were made by Mr. T. V. Powderly, Robert Blissett, Mr. Margaret Moore and others, and resolutions of like purport were adopted. Mr. Blissett and Mr. Moore recited the wrongs inflicted upon the workers by capitalists, and urged workmen not to vote for the party that supported capitalists. It was thenceforward the highest ambition, Mr. Blissett said, to be at a table with the Prince of Wales at the head. The country did not want that kind of a man for president.

Mr. Powderly said it was announced from Terre Haute last night that the supreme council of the Federation of Railroad Employees had endorsed the action of the knights in the present strike. There were men in other organizations who were waiting for a popular movement. He did not care. He would go on and fight until the capitalists of the country were overthrown. Though the Central claimed they were moving freight, they were not. If that monopoly cannot move freight the state must be called upon to compel it to surrender its charter to those who will move freight, or to the state. Yesterday he met twenty men who had been discharged from the Central. It was all arranged for Arthur to be hidden in Cleveland while Dewey was in Europe. No one can get at them. The people of this land don't want a coward for president, a man who runs away when there is a fight ahead. The battle is a strike of people and must be fought at the polls. The state board of arbitration are fishing in their business and they must be made to do their duty. They have an army of hired assassins. They should be put down. He was always opposed to strikes, he said, but they would not give in until they had gained a victory in this case.

Resolutions were adopted as follows: WHEREAS, The New York Central has discharged scores of employees because they were Knights of Labor; that a large number of knights employed by the company had gone on strike with the object of vindicating the rights of the workingmen to organize; that the company had persistently refused to have the causes of trouble investigated or arbitrated, even to the extent of allowing the state board of arbitration and hiring a band of cutthroats to shoot down strikers; that a number of inoffensive citizens have been shot down by the hired assassins of the road; be it

RESOLVED, That we express our full sympathy with the men on strike, and will do all in our power to make them succeed in their struggle, and that a committee of twenty-five be appointed to carry out this object.

A letter from Samuel Gompers, president of the Federation of Labor, endorsing the strike, was received.

It was generally reported last night that District Assembly 248 has voted on every Knight of Labor in the Vanderbilt connecting lines, but the report could not be confirmed. Mr. Powderly said he was not aware of any such action, though it might have been taken, if so, it had been taken after his departure from Albany. He had seen but two freight trains on his way down from Albany, each composed of about thirty cars, but ten of which were loaded. This is an example of the "regular business" which Mr. Webb claims the company is doing. He was told in Albany that 450 car loads of beef had been buried there having become spoiled by delay.

A Strike May Yet Take Place.

ALBANY, Aug. 28.—The confidence of the strikers in the result being in their favor is increased by an assertion made by Mr. Lee that he has almost positive information that the Federation that met in Terre Haute will yet order a strike. Mr. Lee said that he had reason to believe that Mr. Powderly had been privately advised that the order would strike for grievances of their own, the scheme proposed being for firemen and brakemen to refuse to work on the trains with scabs or made up by scabs. Mr. Lee also says that when he ordered out the knights on the Central road he only did so in certain cases. He claims that there are still 1,000 knights at work on the Central who will come out when the general call is issued.

The pay car at West Albany yesterday paid off 1,200 men, strikers who formerly worked in the shops. The question was: "Here is your pay, do you want to return?" If no answer was given in the affirmative the men were discharged. Not one of the 1,200 accepted the offer to be taken back.

Unchanged at Buffalo.

BUFFALO, Aug. 27.—There is no excitement in the yards here and no change in the situation.

Strike Declared Off.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 27.—The clock-makers' strike, which has been in progress eighteen weeks, was declared off last night and the strikers resumed work this morning. The settlement was reached through the mediation of Rev. S. Morais, a Jewish rabbi, and George Randorf, agent for the Baron Hirsch fund, and the Association of the

LABOR AFFAIRS.

A Monster Meeting of Sympathizers at New York Central Strikers.

NEW YORK, Aug. 27.—About 5,000 persons assembled in Union square last night in response to the call for a meeting of sympathy with the New York Central strikers. Speeches protesting against the action of the Pinkerton men at Albany and elsewhere, the action of the Brotherhood of Locomotive engineers, and of the officers of the New York Central in particular, were made by Mr. T. V. Powderly, Robert Blissett, Mr. Margaret Moore and others, and resolutions of like purport were adopted. Mr. Blissett and Mr. Moore recited the wrongs inflicted upon the workers by capitalists, and urged workmen not to vote for the party that supported capitalists. It was thenceforward the highest ambition, Mr. Blissett said, to be at a table with the Prince of Wales at the head. The country did not want that kind of a man for president.

Mr. Powderly said it was announced from Terre Haute last night that the supreme council of the Federation of Railroad Employees had endorsed the action of the knights in the present strike. There were men in other organizations who were waiting for a popular movement. He did not care. He would go on and fight until the capitalists of the country were overthrown. Though the Central claimed they were moving freight, they were not. If that monopoly cannot move freight the state must be called upon to compel it to surrender its charter to those who will move freight, or to the state. Yesterday he met twenty men who had been discharged from the Central. It was all arranged for Arthur to be hidden in Cleveland while Dewey was in Europe. No one can get at them. The people of this land don't want a coward for president, a man who runs away when there is a fight ahead. The battle is a strike of people and must be fought at the polls. The state board of arbitration are fishing in their business and they must be made to do their duty. They have an army of hired assassins. They should be put down. He was always opposed to strikes, he said, but they would not give in until they had gained a victory in this case.

Resolutions were adopted as follows: WHEREAS, The New York Central has discharged scores of employees because they were Knights of Labor; that a large number of knights employed by the company had gone on strike with the object of vindicating the rights of the workingmen to organize; that the company had persistently refused to have the causes of trouble investigated or arbitrated, even to the extent of allowing the state board of arbitration and hiring a band of cutthroats to shoot down strikers; that a number of inoffensive citizens have been shot down by the hired assassins of the road; be it

RESOLVED, That we express our full sympathy with the men on strike, and will do all in our power to make them succeed in their struggle, and that a committee of twenty-five be appointed to carry out this object.

A letter from Samuel Gompers, president of the Federation of Labor, endorsing the strike, was received.

It was generally reported last night that District Assembly 248 has voted on every Knight of Labor in the Vanderbilt connecting lines, but the report could not be confirmed. Mr. Powderly said he was not aware of any such action, though it might have been taken, if so, it had been taken after his departure from Albany. He had seen but two freight trains on his way down from Albany, each composed of about thirty cars, but ten of which were loaded. This is an example of the "regular business" which Mr. Webb claims the company is doing. He was told in Albany that 450 car loads of beef had been buried there having become spoiled by delay.

A Strike May Yet Take Place.

ALBANY, Aug. 28.—The confidence of the strikers in the result being in their favor is increased by an assertion made by Mr. Lee that he has almost positive information that the Federation that met in Terre Haute will yet order a strike. Mr. Lee said that he had reason to believe that Mr. Powderly had been privately advised that the order would strike for grievances of their own, the scheme proposed being for firemen and brakemen to refuse to work on the trains with scabs or made up by scabs. Mr. Lee also says that when he ordered out the knights on the Central road he only did so in certain cases. He claims that there are still 1,000 knights at work on the Central who will come out when the general call is issued.

The pay car at West Albany yesterday paid off 1,200 men, strikers who formerly worked in the shops. The question was: "Here is your pay, do you want to return?" If no answer was given in the affirmative the men were discharged. Not one of the 1,200 accepted the offer to be taken back.

Unchanged at Buffalo.

BUFFALO, Aug. 27.—There is no excitement in the yards here and no change in the situation.

Strike Declared Off.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 27.—The clock-makers' strike, which has been in progress eighteen weeks, was declared off last night and the strikers resumed work this morning. The settlement was reached through the mediation of Rev. S. Morais, a Jewish rabbi, and George Randorf, agent for the Baron Hirsch fund, and the Association of the

Jewish immigrants. Less than one hundred of the 400 original strikers are now here, the others having gone to Chicago and New York.

Another Dockers' Strike Imminent.

LONDON, Aug. 27.—The demands of the dockers at Southampton have been rejected by the employers and a strike on a great scale is believed to be imminent.

THE NEW YORK BRICK BOYCOTT.

Both Sides Stand Firm—Likely to Throw Out 80,000 Men.

NEW YORK, Aug. 27.—The brick-makers' boycott is beginning to be a serious matter, as each side shows no signs of yielding. The executive committee of the Brick Manufacturers' association met at the Astor house Monday. Seven manufacturers who were not in the fight before sent in their names, while those already enrolled showed no sign of retreating. The seventeen men who comprise the committee are representative men of the industry, and personally supply nearly 85 per cent. of the brick sent to New York city. The committee passed the following resolution:

In view of the statement made by some that we (the brick manufacturers) have united in an effort to raise the price of brick, and that such was the object of our association, be it

RESOLVED, That boycotted brick be offered in the New York market at a price not to exceed \$0.50 a thousand, and we propose to supply the market with all the brick it needs as soon as the existing boycott is raised by the walking delegates, and at the prices prevailing before the present trouble began.

This declaration is of the utmost importance, as it was charged by the board of walking delegates that the manufacturers had boycotted this city and Brooklyn, not because they had suffered injustice and tyranny at the hands of their men, but because they intended to cut off the supply in order to raise the price.

The number of men who will be thrown out of work, should the boycott last three weeks, will probably reach 80,000, including carpenters, bricklayers, gas fitters, plumbers, glaziers, tinners, roofers, painters, range suppliers, iron workers, stonemasons, carvers, architects, frescoers, plasterers, lathers, casters, longshoremen, hod carriers and mortar-makers, employees engaged in manufacturing brick, barmen and crews for handling brick outside the city, and men who depend on the labor of these employees already mentioned to support their trades, such as house furnishers, decorators and others.

There are now over 1,000 buildings in the city in course of erection, and it is said on good authority that \$500,000 a week would not be an exaggerated estimate of the amount of money paid in wages on these buildings. Already the effect on the expected tightening of money among the laborers is being felt. The board of walking delegates also held a meeting Sunday, and, encouraged by the support of the brick builders' union, determined to fight the matter out to a finish.

Fatally Injured While Driving.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., Aug. 27.—David T. Busley, of Philadelphia, received fatal injuries by driving off the pier at Behnor yesterday into the shallow water.

Chandler Factory Burned.

NEW YORK, Aug. 27.—Bergman's Chandler factory, No. 515 West Thirty-fourth street, was burned last night. Loss, \$40,000.

PRICES CURRENT.

Review of the Stock, Money and Cattle Markets for Aug. 26.

Money on call 6 1/2 per cent. Exchange weaker; posted rates, 43 1/2 @ 45; actual rates, 43 1/2 @ 44 1/2 for sixty days, and 42 1/2 @ 43 1/2 for demand.

Government bonds: currency notes, 113 1/2; four-and-a-half, 125 1/2; bid: four-and-a-half do, 105 1/2.

STOCK QUOTATIONS.

The following were the 4 p. m. figures: Atchafson... 42 1/2; Mich. Central... 106; C. & O. 102 1/2; N. Y. Central... 105 1/2; C. & O. 102 1/2; N. Y. Central... 105 1/2; Del. & Hudson... 108 1/2; Ohio & Miss... 23; D. & W... 144; Pacific Mail... 42 1/2; Erie... 25 1/2; Rock Island... 80 1/2; Lake Shore... 107 1/2; St. Paul... 71 1/2; N. & W... 85 1/2; West Union... 53 1/2.

CINCINNATI.

WHEAT—92 @ \$1.03. CORN—50 @ 50 1/2. X-blood, unwashed fine merino, 17 @ 18; Y-blood, unwashed fine merino, 17 @ 18; medium clothing, 22 @ 24; broad, 17 @ 18; medium clothing, 22 @ 24; broad, 17 @ 18; fine merino X and XX, 2 @ 22; medium clothing, 3 @ 31; medium clothing, 3 @ 31; CATTLE—4 @ 10; fat to good light, \$15 @ 16; 4 @ 10; fat, \$15 @ 16; common, \$15 @ 16.

PHILADELPHIA.

CATTLE—Prime, \$15 @ 16; good, \$14 @ 15; fair, \$13 @ 14; common, \$12 @ 13; 4 @ 10; fat, \$15 @ 16; common, \$15 @ 16; 4 @ 10; fat, \$15 @ 16; common, \$15 @ 16.

CHICAGO.

HOGS—Selected butchers and heavy shipping, \$4 1/2 @ 4 3/4; fair to good packing, \$4 1/4 @ 4 1/2; common to rough packing, \$4 @ 4 1/4; fat to good light, \$15 @ 16; 4 @ 10; fat, \$15 @ 16; common, \$15 @ 16.

ST. LOUIS.

CATTLE—Prime, \$15 @ 16; good, \$14 @ 15; fair, \$13 @ 14; common, \$12 @ 13; 4 @ 10; fat, \$15 @ 16; common, \$15 @ 16; 4 @ 10; fat, \$15 @ 16; common, \$15 @ 16.

ST. PAUL.

HOGS—Light, \$15 @ 16; mixed, \$14 @ 15; 4 @ 10; fat, \$15 @ 16; common, \$15 @ 16; 4 @ 10; fat, \$15 @ 16; common, \$15 @ 16.

WHEAT.

No. 3 red winter, \$1.04 @ 1.05; No. 2 red winter, \$1.05 @ 1.06; No. 1 red winter, \$1.06 @ 1.07; No. 2 white winter, \$1.04 @ 1.05; No. 1 white winter, \$1.05 @ 1.06.

WHEAT—August.

No. 3 red winter, \$1.04 @ 1.05; No. 2 red winter, \$1.05 @ 1.06; No. 1 red winter, \$1.06 @ 1.07; No. 2 white winter, \$1.04 @ 1.

WHAT CAUSES DISEASES.

MANY INTERESTING FACTS ABOUT THEIR MINUTE GERMS.

What Bacteria Are and How and Where They Exist—An Idea of Their Size—Fifth Is Their Nourishment—Double Their Numbers Every Hour.

With the name bacteria almost every one is familiar, but little, however, is actually known of them by the average non-professional; hence a brief description of them is likely to be of interest. Bacteria are minute organisms; in fact, they are the smallest of living forms. As one writer has said, they form the boundary line of life; beyond them life does not exist, so far, at least, as our present microscopic expedients reach, and these are not small. The strongest of our magnifying lenses, the immersion system of Hattman, give a magnifying power of from three thousand to four thousand diameters, and could we view a man under such a lens, he would appear as large as Mount Blanc or even Chimborazo. But even under this colossal amplification the smallest bacteria do not appear larger than the points and commas of a good print. These smallest bacteria may be compared with a man about as a grain of sand to Mount Blanc.

Bacteria assume many forms—there are about two hundred varieties now known. Some under the microscope appear as balls or eggs, others as rods of various length or as mere fibers, while yet others are of a spiral form, like corkscrews. The bodies consist of an almost colorless substance, in which numerous coloring granules are imbedded. Under conditions unfavorable to them, bacteria are motionless, and certain kinds never appear to move, but where the conditions are favorable to them those which have motion are excessively lively.

PRESENT EVERYWHERE.

These little living forms are present everywhere the air reaches, but they swarm only where the temperature is favorable and there is plenty of nourishment. When there is decomposition, fermentation or putrefaction they develop in masses. The action of bacteria is seen in the following simple experiment: Put a piece of meat or a piece of any vegetable in a glass of water and let it stand. After a time the water will thicken up more or less, and then become milky. The milkiness is due to the bacteria which fill the water. When putrefaction is ended, and all the organic matter in whatever was put into the water has been consumed by the bacteria then the water clears up and loses entirely the offensive smell which it had. Without nourishment the bacteria are no longer active, nor are they developing as they were while putrefaction was going on. They sink to the bottom of the glass, and there as white sediment lie motionless. After a time they die.

As regards the activity with which bacteria multiply, many of them can double their numbers every hour when under the best conditions. When they do that, then, Professor Law tells us, a single bacterium would in twenty-four hours produce no less than 16,777,220. At the end of forty-eight hours the number of offspring would number 281,500,000,000, and would fill a half pint measure, all produced from a single germ measuring 1-15,000 of an inch. "Fortunately, however, bacteria rarely so propagate themselves; they will meet with all sorts of drawbacks, and thus, in spite of their enormous fertility, the survivors are in general only enough to keep a fair balance in nature." But all bacteria do not multiply so rapidly as this; there are some which multiply very slowly—those which cause tuberculosis, for instance. As already stated, bacteria exist everywhere the air reaches; like other living things, oxygen is essential to them. Where decaying matter abounds there are they to be found in the greatest numbers. On the tops of the highest mountains and in mid-ocean they exist, but it is in such places that their number is the smallest.

INFLUENCE ON HEALTH.

Since we live in swarms of these minute beings, and almost everything about us teems with them, we naturally ask what influence they have on health. Science has conclusively proved that while many of the different forms of bacteria are practically harmless to men, here are some which seize upon him, and at times destroy him. It is known beyond all reasonable doubt that certain forms of bacteria produce certain diseases. Tuberculosis, for instance; there can scarcely be a question but that it is caused by special bacteria, and the most of the physicians of today will say that without these bacteria no tuberculosis; or, in other words, unless that peculiar form of bacteria is present in a lung, there cannot be consumption of it.

Then there is an anthrax, a malignant and fatal disease of certain animals, and identical with wool sorters' and rag-pickers' disease; that we know to be caused by bacteria, for the same has been found and its identity established beyond all question.

The inference to be drawn from the foregoing is clear. All bacteria, be they harmless or do they threaten man, always swarm in the greatest numbers and multiply with the greatest rapidity where filth abounds; and the more filth the more bacteria. One can never be soot free from bacteria, but he can feel quite free from the harmful sort if he lives in pure air, with good surroundings, practices cleanliness, and has good water to drink and food to eat. Of course, disease germs may reach him even then, but he will have very little reason to fear them.—Boston Herald.

ABOUT RATS.

A professional rat catcher estimates the number of rats in the United States at five for every man, woman and child in the country. For every child born there are twenty-eight rats, and each rat brought to its death costs the people an average of four cents. He says that if every person in the land should set out to hunt rats for a month the number could not be reduced to less than 100,000,000.—Detroit Free Press.

Japanese Politics.

The politeness of the Japanese has long been proverbial. Whoever comes in contact with them anywhere speaks of their gentle manners, and in their own country this trait is much more marked than when one meets them as isolated individuals away from home. An American traveler in Japan tells a story bearing upon this point.

This American was from Ohio; he was captain of a gunboat, and though a brave and efficient officer, he was somewhat noted for his sense of his own importance.

He had put in at a Japanese port, and with his officers had been most politely received by the Japanese authorities. As the Americans proceeded with their escort through the town the young captain was very much pleased to see that every one whom they met bowed profoundly; but what was the soft, three syllabled word that they uttered with this graceful salute?

The captain did not understand the Japanese language or Japanese urbanity. He did not know that it was the custom of the people whenever they passed a stranger to salute him with an inclination of the head. Nor did he know that the Japanese "How do you do?" or "How are you?" is contained in one word. "O-haye," the pronunciation being, as nearly as possible, O-y-yo.

Presently one of these polite Japanese townspeople happened to speak louder than the others, and our captain received, as he thought, a sudden illumination. With a flash of gratification he turned to one of his officers and whispered: "How in the world did they happen to know that I came from Ohio?"—Youth's Companion.

Antiquity of Shoemaking.

The first sole protector or rudimentary shoe was the sandal, which consisted of a sole of some kind of skin or of wood, held in place by straps and thongs. In all countries, ancient and modern, which have laid any claims to even the rudest kind of civilization, some kind of a covering or protector for the feet has been recognized as a part and parcel of the wearing apparel. The thong fastened sandals of the Greeks and Egyptians were the shoes of Holy Writ. In Egypt the materials used by the shoemaker were strips of the papyrus, the paper reed of the Nile. Woven strips of papyrus made a light and durable foot covering.

As seen by paintings on the walls of Thebes, shoemaking formed a distinct branch of trade in the time of the reign of Thothmes III, about 1,495 years before Christ, or about the time of the flight of the Israelites. Foot coverings of the Romans were both the highly ornamented sandal and the boot reaching to or above the knee.—St. Louis Republic.

Servants' Wages in England.

A butler seldom gets more than \$20 a month, and a cook must be a good one to get \$15. A laundress gets \$10 to \$12.50, and a very good one \$15 a month. A footman may get \$12.50, but the price runs from \$9 upward, and housemaids can be had in shoals at \$5 to \$10 a month, and excellent servants they are. Kitchen maids at first get but little, sometimes \$2 or \$3 a month, but they rise gradually until they become cooks. Coachmen get about the same as butlers and grooms, and help the same as footmen. The head gardener will get about \$350 to \$500 a year and a house, and under gardeners about \$3 to \$5 a week and a certain amount of vegetables and fruit in season. The household servants all ways receive washing expenses. These vary according to the grade of the servant. A butler will get \$8.50 a month and a lower servant only \$1.50, a housekeeper \$3 and a lower maid as little as \$1.—New York Commercial Advertiser.

Murder Will Out.

During a thunder storm a large oak tree in the Masonic graveyard of Salem, Va., was struck by lightning and rent from top to bottom. While looking at the ruin the next morning Matthew Turner, who has charge of the cemetery, spied an object which had fallen from the cloven trunk. Picking it up and cutting away the mass of moss, fungus and earth with which it was crusted over, he found that it was a large, old fashioned teapot of solid silver. Opening it, he discovered that it contained the skull of an infant a few days old, and further investigation showed the teapot to bear an inscription: "From D. T. to R. L., 1823."—Chicago Herald.

Worse Up There.

There were seventy-three passengers packed into a rapid transit Woodward avenue car. A little woman, who had for ten or fifteen minutes submitted to a pressure of 2,000 pounds to the square inch, finally appealed to the conductor with this car?

"Yes'm," he replied, "but there are seventy-four passengers up there!"—Detroit Free Press.

They Are Like New Yorkers.

A New York man in Philadelphia the other day dropped into a Chestnut street restaurant for dinner, and was surprised at the viands mentioned on the bill of fare. "Waiter," "Sah?" "Do-do Philadelphia eat fishballs and buckwheat cakes for dinner?" "De Fillydelphians, sah," responded the waiter, sizing up his guest. "Am like de New Yorkers; wut dey wants dey has."—New York Tribune.

A Cumulative Fish.

A Wisconsin man bought a pickered that weighed eighteen pounds the other day. The pickered had swallowed a bass that would weigh two or three pounds, and when he dressed the bass he was rewarded by finding two good sized perch in him that he had swallowed, so he actually bought four fish instead of one, as he supposed.—Philadelphia Ledger.

The Proper Cigar Case to Carry is One

fitted with a rack divided into six spaces large enough to permit a cigar being placed in each. Both sides of the case are similarly fitted.

The New Theology and Immortality.

We no longer draw any sharp lines between this world and the other world. We dismiss as a part of the dualism of the past, the notion of a "long and dreary sleep," a flesh resurrection, and a great gap between the dying and the rising again. Life is continuous; life is one; and death makes no break in it. The soul of an arm leaves the man unchanged; the other arm is lost, he is still unchanged; he falls, like John Carter, from a tree, and dislocates his neck, and lives for twenty years with no power of motion save in his head; but he is still John Carter. Life goes on unintermitted. The body drops into the grave and disintegrates altogether. Life still goes on unintermitted. The dissolution of the whole body is no more than the dissolution of any part of it.

The dogma that all hope of repentance necessarily ends at the grave, we banish into the lumber room which holds the other fragments of an abandoned dualism. As man goes out of our sight, such is he on the other side of the veil which hides him from us. It is by no accident that new theology men, while many of them refuse to accept the Andover hypothesis, everywhere, by an unconscious agreement, also refuse to accept the unscriptural dogma of the decisive nature of this life's probation for every man; for that dogma belongs to that dualism which insists on breaking life into two discovered hemispheres, time and eternity, this world and the other world. We know of no such severance. We are now in eternity; this world and the other world are one.—Rev. Lyman Abbott in Forum.

A Land of Peaches.

In the neighborhood of Sydney such fruits as the peach, nectarine, apricot, plum, fig, grape, cherry and orange are as plentiful as blackberries. If a peach stone is thrown down in almost any part of Australia where there is a little moisture a tree will spring up which in a few years will yield handsomely. A well known botanist used formerly to carry with him, during extensive travels, a bag of peach stones to plant in suitable places, and many a wandering settler has blessed him since. Pigs were formerly often fed on peaches, as was done in California; it is only of late years that peaches have been utilized in both places by drying or otherwise preserving them. A basket load may be obtained in the Sydney markets, during the season, for a few cents.—Exchange.

Individual Efforts.

The following shows what a single individual can do for a charitable institution by dint of hard work. A director of one of the largest hospitals of New York city secured, during the past five years, 667 new members, which added \$6,670 to the annual income. He also induced 153 members who were paying \$10 a year to become patrons at \$35 a year, thus increasing the yearly income \$2,395, and he furthermore procured ninety new patrons at \$35 per annum, equal \$3,250. The grand total of increase of revenue was thus \$11,215—truly a good showing for one man's energy, the more so as the field was not a fresh one, it having been gone over by a number of solicitors for a good many years before he began to put in his work.—Epoch.

Brazilian Hammocks.

The passenger capacity of the vessels on the Amazon river is not limited by the number of berths or state rooms, which are seldom or never used except by the few foreign travelers to dress in, but by the limit of hanging room for hammocks on the deck of the vessel. Everybody of necessity must have a hammock, as the state rooms are unbearable at night. Even in the hotels hammocks are more used than the beds. Some of them are very fine. These made of maqueira grass, with feather lace trimmings, are considered the best. It takes from several months to a year to make really good ones, and they bring anywhere from \$100 to \$500 each.—New York Ledger.

Confusing.

A minister who enjoys a laugh as well as any one says that he was once invited to take tea with the family of a new parishioner.

Among the members of the household were a quiet little lad of 4 or 5 years and a middle-aged, unmarried lady, whom the rest of the family addressed as "Aunt Mattie."

Just before supper was announced the little boy came into the parlor and said, in a shrill whisper, heard by all present: "Aunt Ma-a-ttie, may say she's goin' to set you by the pre-e-cher. Ain't that a good joke on you?"—Youth's Companion.

Frightened Off by a Parrot.

A burglar, while ransacking a house in Chicago, was greeted with a "Hello, there!" in a sepulchral voice from the gloom of a recessed corner. He stood not upon the order of his going, but went at once. A pet parrot had worked in its sole stock of English with admirable results. The burglar dropped a purloined overcoat in his haste to get away, but he subsequently recovered from his scare sufficiently to enter two other houses, where he secured several overcoats and \$40 in money.—Philadelphia Ledger.

Basking Other Frogway.

We often read remarkable stories of motherless squirrels and rats being raised by sympathetic female cats, but in Tarant county, Tex., an eagle raised a young pig that weighed over forty pounds. A short time previous the same eagle raised a small lamb. The eagle's wings measured nearly eight feet from tip to tip.—Texas Siftings.

The Society Mother's Duties.

Little Miss Avnoo—What is mamma's for? Little Miss De Fashion—Why, they is to scold the nurses when we make a noise.—New York Weekly.

From Tansenville.

"Your father was a lawyer, wasn't he?" "Most of the time. When I misbehave he was a tanner."—Chatter.

A Strong Defense.

Near Fayetteville, Tenn., shortly after the recent cyclone which did so much damage in that state and Kentucky, old Jed Tompkins, colored, was hauled up before Squire Nason for stealing one of Col. Ballentine's sheep.

Before the trial the squire, the colonel, Jed and several others were lounging in front of the squire's dingy little office, all hands with the exception of Jed, relating incidents with a tree on his farm from which the wind had stripped the bark, and the colonel "seeing" this with a brick wall on his place through which the tornado had driven a wheat straw.

On the trial the evidence was all against Jed, the colonel identifying the sheep, which had been found hanging upon Jed's back porch.

"I'll have to hold you, old man, unless you can explain how that sheep came there," said the magistrate.

"Cain't 'splain, 'square," Jed answered. "W'en I got up in de maw'nin' dat sheep was jes layin' dar."

"And you don't know who brought it there?"

"No, suh—'lesan de cyclone blowed it dar."

"Aha! 'Lesan de cyclone blowed it dar, eh? And did you ever see a cyclone that could skin a sheep?"

"No, suh, I cain't say as I has, 'lesan 'twaz dat same cyclone what peeled 'Square Nason's tree en driv de straw throo Col. Ballentine's wall."

The squire pulled up his specs and took a long look at Jed, and the colonel arose and stated that he would not proceed with the case further, as this was the first cyclone that had ever blown any of his property into Jed's possession.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

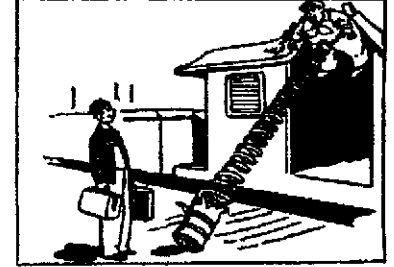
Got Off Easy.

The Court—Guilty or not guilty? Prisoner—Guilty. Court—You fully understand the nature of the charge against you, I presume? Prisoner—I do.

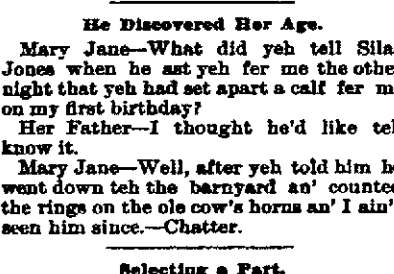
Court—And you still plead guilty to having struck the blow which resulted in the death of Terrence O'Shaunessy, together with his horse and load of hay? Prisoner—I do.

Court (after a pause)—Well, while the court would be justified in pronouncing the full penalty of the law in your case, still as this is your first offense, and especially as, there appear to have been some mitigating circumstances, I am inclined to make your punishment light. The sentence of the court is that you go free, but that your portrait be published in the St. Louis daily newspapers.—Whiteside Herald.

A Gross Miscalculation.



Baggage Smasher—This is a queer looking valise, but it is heavy and ought to smash well.



Drummer—Well, I fancy that's the last time he'll fool with the baggage of the agent of the Great American Spiral Spring company.—Munsey's Weekly.

He Discovered Her Age.

Mary Jane—What did you tell Silas Jones when he sat yet for me the other night that yeh had set apart a calf for me on my first birthday?

Her Father—I thought he'd like teh know it.

Mary Jane—Well, after yeh told him he went down teh barnyard an' counted teh rings on de ole cow's horns an' I ain't seen him since.—Chatter.

Selecting a Part.

Chicago Actress—I should like to have a part in your revival of "Cinderella."

Theatrical Manager—Do you think you can play the part of Cinderella?

Chicago Actress—No, but I'd do beautifully as one of the sisters whom Cinderella's shoes wouldn't fit.—New York Weekly.

Ingenueness at Sea.

Lord Hewgag—That's me cousin Weltingham just coming up. He wor the last Derby.

Miss Austin (of Texas)—That's nothing. Papa won two sombreroes, a wolf skin cap and three pig hats on Mr. Harrison's election.—Puck.

Which Would It Be.

Goo—Just imagine the case now, Fuddle: If you were in a burning house with your wife and mother-in-law, and could save but one, which one would it be? Fuddle (having scratched his head thoughtfully)—Why, myself.—Life.

A Long Felt Want.

Knowles—Fassett's making a fortune. Bowles—How? Knowles—He has invented a process for manufacturing interchangeable monograms for engagement rings.—Jewellers' Circular.

He Didn't.

Caller—Now, tell me, Tommy, don't you call your big sister home? Tommy—Well, I guess not. She'd slap my face if I did.—Epoch.

A Dream of Love.

Truly old, old story. A female to each at least one of chandler lights and glory. A broad staircase and a ball.

THE DECLINE OF DISCIPLINE.

Being a Comparison of the Training of Young Ideas, Past and Present.

1730.

Master Makepiece Wisdom Winthrop (to his son)—Will my honored and revered father grant me the privilege of going to slidle on yonder pond for a brief time?

His Son—Nay, my son, it is not my desire that you should engage in such frivolous pursuits. They are a waste of time and energy, and I fear me they are in a certain degree sinful. Say no more about it, my son.

Master Makepiece Wisdom Winthrop, aged 18, says no more.

1880.

Master Harold Percy St. John, aged 10 (to his sire)—Pa, can't I go skating this afternoon?

Mr. St. John—No, you can't.

"Why?"

"Cause you can't."

"Why?"

"I don't want you to—that's why."

"That ain't any reason."

"It's reason enough for me, and I want you to shut right up and say no more about it."

"Jim Brown and Ted Jenkins are going."

"I don't care if they are; you're not."

"Why?"

"Because you're not!"

"Boo-hoo-hoo! I can't never do nothing! Boo-hoo!"

"Shut up that noise!"

"Can I go then?"

"No. You can't."

"Boo-hoo-hoo! Hoo-oo-oo! I—boo—don't—hoo—see why?"

"You'll know why if I trounce you, young man!"

"Can't I go just a little while?"

"Yes, and break through the ice and get drowned."

"I won't, either—Boo-hoo!"

"Hush! Will you be very careful?"

"Yes—yes."

"And not go where the ice is thin?"

"No."

"And you'll come home in an hour?"

"Yes—yes."

"Well, put out then, and mind if you ain't back in an hour I'll trounce you good."

"Yes, sir."

And off he goes to stay five hours and a half, but the trouncing is never more heard of.—Drake's Magazine.

Dreadful Awakening.

"Madam," said the eminent surgeon, "I am happy to say we have discovered at last the cause of your husband's condition. A small portion of the skull was fractured by the injury that deprived him of consciousness a year or more ago, and a splinter has been pressing upon the brain. I have located the fracture, and in a few minutes, with the help of my assistants, the splinter will be removed. You must not be surprised, madam," he continued, "at anything he may say when he returns to consciousness. It has been many a long month since the injury happened to him, but you will remember that to him there has been no lapse of time whatever. If he was interrupted in the course of any remark he was making at the time of the accident he will finish that remark as soon as the pressure is removed from his brain."

The surgeon resumed his place at the bedside of the unconscious patient and the operation proceeded. It was a complete success. The moment the splinter was removed from the man's brain a natural look came into his eyes, and his anxious friends in the room adjoining heard him say in a slow, hesitating monotone:

"—hen and a half lay an egg and a half in a day and a half how many eggs will six hens lay in seven days?"—Chicago Tribune.

He Knew.

An old man would not believe he could hear his wife talk a distance of five miles by telephone. His better half was in a shop several miles away where there was a telephone, and the skeptic was also in a place where there was a similar instrument, and on being told how to operate it he walked boldly up and shouted:

"Hello, Sarah!"

At that instant lightning struck the telephone wire and knocked the man down, and as he scrambled to his feet he excitedly cried, "That's Sarah, sure as fate!"—West Shore.

An Obscure Compliment.

Gwendolyn—I have often wondered, Mr. Fassett, what your age may be.

Fassett—Well, Miss Gwendolyn, thirty-seven years have come and gone since I first saw the light.

Gwendolyn (smilingly)—And do you know how old I am?

Fassett—I do not know how old you are, but you don't look it.—Jewellers' Circular.

A Momentary Triumph.

Judge—This gentleman can identify the watch because his initials are scratched on the inside of the case.

Prisoner—No, he can't. I scratched them off.—Clothing and Furnisher.

The Other Way.

"How does your girl treat you, John?" asked the mother.

"She doesn't treat me at all, mother; I am obliged to treat her every time."—Boston Courier.

His Reputation.

Short Man (nervously)—Did you hear Brown say he owed me a licking?

"Yes; but that's all right. Brown never pays what he owes."—Louisville Courier Journal.

Wise Johnny.

Mamma—I'm sure Johnny would rather kiss his sister than any other little girl!

Johnny—Don't be a doose, mamma!—Chatter.

An "Early in the Morning Swim."



Escaped Convict—I am armed and desperate; I have never yet shed human blood, but I must have your suit of clothes to disguise myself. What do you say? (Cocks pistol.)

Our Old Friend (without a moment's hesitation)—Help yourself, my dear fellow, help yourself! I can stay in the water just as well as not; in fact, I'm used to it. See! (Dives).—Life.

Business Was Bad.

Two peddlers met by a nice story tamed house in New York.

"How is business, Aaron?"

"Very good indeed. And how is it with you?"

"Judge for yourself. This peck weighs a hundred pounds. A woman just called me from the top story of that tenement. I managed to get up, and found her with a baby in her arms. When she saw me she said to the interesting infant: 'There he is now, so if you're not good he'll carry you away in his peck.' She didn't say anything, but I was sold. Business, Aaron, is very bad indeed."—Philadelphia Times.

Not So Very Chilly.



Mamma—Hain't you better come in now, dear?

Gladys Herbeau—Oh, mamma, such a lovely night. Mayn't I stay out a little while longer?

Mamma (solicitously)—It's getting quite chilly. Have you anything around you?

Gladys—Oh, yes; lots!

Mamma—Very well, then.—Life.

How the World Wags.

Average Man—What has become of that old fool Wilkins—used to call himself a colonel or something?

Citizen—He happened to own a piece of land on which oil was found and is now rich; lives in a palace on the avenue.

Average Man (some hours later)—Hello! That looks like Gen. Wilkins.

Another Citizen—Yes, that's the general. Do you know him?

Average Man—Yes, indeed. The general and I are old friends.—New York Weekly.

All Right in the Circumstances.

Gladys-Maud (aged 10)—Grammar, how y' feel beasy?

Grandma—B-E-A-S-T-L-Y, darling, but it's not a nice word for my pet to use.

Gladys-Maud—Well, I don't care, I've got to write to mamma and popper, 'n I want to tell 'em about the weather."

CHILDREN'S WEAR!

For good, durable suits for children you will find that I have the largest assortment. I have made it a special object to purchase the largest stock of Children's Goods ever brought to Marion and think that I have attained that object. Mothers, look after your own interests and examine this stock before purchasing elsewhere. If you need only a Pair of Pants for your boy you will find that you will save money by purchasing of me. If you need a Child's Hat, Tie or Cap you want to see my assortment.

Light-Weight Overcoats!

I just received a line of Men's Light-Weight Overcoats and they are beauties and just the proper thing. You will find in my front window this week Fall and Winter Suits. Look at the styles and then come in and examine them. Everything is marked in plain figures and strictly one-price.

SAM OPPENHEIMER, BENNETT BUILDING.

EVERYBODY SAVE MONEY!

FENCE, TREES AND SQUARES.

"MONEY SAVED IS MONEY EARNED."

It is impossible for people to save money in making their purchases if they will continue to rush blindly into the first store they come to and buy the goods wanted without first calling on the firm's opposition and getting prices. We claim that our stock of

FURNITURE

Is the largest and best selected stock ever in the city, and all we ask is for you to call before buying elsewhere and get our prices.

WILLIAM FIES, Fies-Kling Block, Marion, Ohio.

ANSWER TO "EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS."
At head of line four black, then five white, two black, one white, three black, one white, one black, two white, two black, three white, one black, two white, two black, one white. Place the men in a circle and commence at the first of the four blacks and count down the line.

S. & F. R. SAITER

—AGENTS FOR THE—

ECONOMY

Warm Air Furnaces!

Guaranteed to heat a 6 to 8 room house with 6 to 8 tons of coal.

Our Fall Stock of all the New and Improved

HEATING STOVES!

Wrought Steel Ranges, Grates, Mantles, Enamelled and Glazed Tiles are now on our floors.

Call and See Us. We Want Your Trade!

COAL! AT LOW PRICES

L.B. GURLEY'S.
OFFICE, NORTH OF JAIL.
TELEPHONE, NO. 67

FOR RENT—Dwelling house of five rooms, on Canal street, west of gas house. Inquire of Mrs. Jennie Uhl, at the above location. 232tf

FOR RENT—One nice, newly papered room for rent. Inquire of L. Fite. 233tf

FOR RENT—Two houses on Windsor street, one four rooms \$8, and the other five rooms \$9. AMANDA BALDWIN. 233tf

FOR RENT—New house of 6 rooms, on south West street; \$7 per month. Call on Mrs. W. Fries, on premises. 240wkl

FOR SALE—Good, reliable family horse, six-years-old. Good driver and works under saddle. Apply to J. Wilson, at Marion Cemetery grounds. 1236-16

LOST—Monogram bangle bearing initials M. D. In raised gold, on square silver plate. Reward for leaving same with M. L. Dumble, 114 west Center street. 1235-3

LOTS FOR SALE—On Greenwood and George streets, one square north of Huber shops. Easy terms, to suit purchaser. Inquire of F. E. Heise. 1234-11

See Prendergast at once if you wish to buy your winter's supply of hard or soft coal. Their prices are extremely low. 1232-12

THE MOST COMPLETE STOCK OF

School Books!

AND SUPPLIES AT

LOWEST PRICES.

In the city. Second hand School Books for sale, and bring your current editions of old books, which will be taken in exchange for new ones, at

C. G. Wiant's.

INTERESTED IN MARION.

A Congratulatory Letter to E. Huber from a Former Citizen.

E. Huber has received a letter from H. S. Lucas, a former citizen of Marion, in which he extends congratulations on Marion's general prosperity and especially on the products of the Huber works, the industry that has done so much for the city. The letter was written at Kingsville, O., Aug. 22, Mr. Lucas' present home. In it he says:

"Having lived a long time in Marion, when I see anything that bears the name of Marion upon it I look into the article. I had engaged a party to thresh my grain and when they came they had one of your separators and a Huber engine. Everything ran so smoothly and quiet and did the work so well I was more than pleased, and thought I would like to add a word of praise to the many already received by you."

"I learn you are in your new shops, and am pleased to learn that Marion is increasing in its population, business and general improvements."

He Was Equal to the Occasion.
[Upper Sandusky Union.]

A banker in Van Wert, who is rather slow pay, especially on his county paper, was dunned yesterday by the editor of the Bulletin. He said "Why, certainly; it ought to have been paid long ago," and what did this banker do, but hand out to the editor a \$10,000 bank bill. Did this innocent editor blanch with surprise and wonderment and collapse at the sight of more money than he ever expected to see? Well, no; not much. With much unconcern, as if it were an every day occurrence, he took the \$10,000 bill, and pulling out an old wallet from his pistol pocket, proceeded to count out to the banker his change. It was the banker's time to wilt, as he did not want to part with the big bill, which was a curiosity in Van Wert; but the editor said it was no trouble at all, as he was saving up a few of those \$10,000 bills for Christmas. The banker had gathered a few of his choice friends in the bank to see him toy with the editor, but another banker had got on to it, and padded the editor with a huge bundle of greenbacks to make change. So this Van Wert banker, who loves to play a pleasant little joke wasn't as sharp as he thought he was; all of which was given to The Union as a fact, by a gentleman residing there who was a former citizen of Upper Sandusky.

—Another wedding occurred at St. Mary's church this morning, it being the marriage of Richard Norris and Miss Elizabeth Mahar. The usually large audience that gathers on these happy occasions was present to witness the impressive marriage rites solemnized by Rev. Father Burns. The newly married couple have a host of friends in the city, who wish them an abundance of happiness.

—The Grand Council and Grand Chapter of Royal Arch and Select Masons, which was to have convened in this city September 16, 17 and 18, has been postponed one week later, on account of the meeting of the Northwestern Jurisdiction of Scottish Rite Masons, at Toledo, on the above dates. The meeting of the latter body had been announced three years ago but had been overlooked.

—Wyandot Chief: Elizabeth Young, daughter of the late Robert Kerr, has entered suit in the common pleas court of Marion county by her attorneys, Messrs. Scofield & Scofield, for a seventh interest in 381 1/2 acres of land in Marion and Wyandot counties, also a seventh interest in valuable properties and town lots in both Marion and Nevada.

—The Masons conferred the Mark Master, Past Master and Most Excellent degrees on three candidates, J. G. Robison, of Marion, and Benton Cahill and William Glick, of Richwood, Tuesday. The work was begun at 3 o'clock and concluded at 10 in the evening. In the meantime an excellent supper was served by C. W. Criswell.

—Bucyrus Forum: The Sells & Barrett show will make a stand at Marion September 6. The show is followed by the worst gang of thieves and thugs that ever raided a town. The Marion people should prepare a warm reception for them.

—Jesse Fogle, of Peru, Ind., is visiting in the city, the guest of his niece, Mrs. J. H. Criswell. Mr. Fogle is a veteran of the late war, having seen service with the 4th Ohio Cavalry.

—Calamus Swamp ditch, in Grand Prairie township, was given a hearing by the commissioners Tuesday. The ditch was established and ordered sold Sept. 2d.

—Mr. and Mrs. Tyner, who were married at St. Mary's church Tuesday morning, left in the evening for Delaware, where they will make their future home.

—Two ordinary drunks were before His Honor Tuesday and received the usual fine and costs, but are now at liberty pending promise to pay.

—The rainfall of Tuesday was quite heavy. Dr. Raffensperger tells us that the exact amount was one inch and one-quarter.

—Misses Mary Leonard and Nellie Linsley were among those who left Tuesday for a trip to Detroit and Mackinac.

—Mr. and Mrs. P. O. Sharpless and Mrs. H. C. Hoberman left Tuesday for Detroit, where they expect to remain a week.

—Mrs. Geo. Watkins and son Charlie are visiting in Delaware, the guests of J. W. Watkins and family.

—Mrs. D. Earnest and son left this morning for a few days' visit with Delaware friends.

WEATHER INDICATIONS.

Clearing weather; westerly winds; cooler in southeast and stationary temperature in northwest portion.

Specialties in Linens!

Fine Linens are attractive at any time of the year. In connection with our immense stock of

FALL GOODS

We have just opened many elegant things in Table Damasks—both bleached and unbleached, Lunch Sets, Napkins, Hemmed Stitched Cloths, Towels, Tidies, Scarfs, Etc., Etc.

Warner & Edwards.

FOR SALE CHEAP—Three second-hand Show Cases in good repair.

D. A. FRANK & Co.

COAL

Buy your Coal of Prendergast and save money. Best Quality.

Probate Court.

Henry Brenner appointed administrator of the estate of Daniel Brenner, deceased.

Will of Erastus Farnum presented for probate and record; notice issued for hearing, Sept. 29th.

George W. Bailey, administrator of the estate of S. B. Marshall, deceased, filed report of sale of personal property at private sale.

John Jones, administrator of the estate of Nelson Jones, deceased, filed report of sale of personal property at private sale.

Will of Mary M. Mouser presented, proven and admitted to probate and record.

LICENSED TO MARRY.

Richard Norris and Elizabeth Mahar. Thomas Tyner and Adelaide Dee. Geo. W. Allen and Julia R. Allonas. Clarence L. Roberts and Mrs. Minnie W. Wayner.

To Dispel Colds.

Headaches and Fevers, to cleanse the system effectually, yet gently, when costive or bilious, or when the blood is impure or sluggish, to permanently cure habitual constipation, to awaken the kidneys to a healthy activity, without irritating or weakening them, use Syrup of Figs.

W. E. C.

There will be a special meeting of the Woman's Relief Corps at their rooms in Masonic block, Thursday at 2:30 p.m. Business of importance to be transacted. A full attendance is desired. By order of president.

MARGARET A. BEALE.

Labor Celebration at Lima, Ohio. On September 1st the Chicago and Atlantic R. R. will sell excursion tickets to Lima, Ohio, and return at \$1.55. Tickets good returning until September 2d. For further information call on M. B. Dickerson, agent.

Union Veterans' Union.

Meeting of the old veterans in the City Hall Friday night next at 7:30, to talk over old war stories and business of importance. All old soldiers are invited to attend.

There are many white soaps, each represented to be "just as good as the Ivory." They are not, but like all counterfeits, they lack the peculiar and remarkable qualities of the genuine. Ask for Ivory Soap and insist upon having it. 'Tis sold everywhere.

Local Time Card.

NOTE—The Erie can not afford to pay for having its time card printed, hence it is omitted.

BIG FOUR.
(In effect on and after May 18, 1900.)
WEST. EAST.
No. 1 10:42 a. m. No. 10 8:41 a. m.
No. 2 8:45 p. m. No. 2 6:45 p. m.
No. 3 12:30 a. m. No. 3 12:30 a. m.
No. 4 12:30 a. m. No. 4 12:30 a. m.
No. 5 12:30 a. m. No. 5 12:30 a. m.
No. 6 12:30 a. m. No. 6 12:30 a. m.
No. 7 12:30 a. m. No. 7 12:30 a. m.
No. 8 12:30 a. m. No. 8 12:30 a. m.
No. 9 12:30 a. m. No. 9 12:30 a. m.
No. 10 12:30 a. m. No. 10 12:30 a. m.
No. 11 12:30 a. m. No. 11 12:30 a. m.
No. 12 12:30 a. m. No. 12 12:30 a. m.
No. 13 12:30 a. m. No. 13 12:30 a. m.
No. 14 12:30 a. m. No. 14 12:30 a. m.
No. 15 12:30 a. m. No. 15 12:30 a. m.
No. 16 12:30 a. m. No. 16 12:30 a. m.
No. 17 12:30 a. m. No. 17 12:30 a. m.
No. 18 12:30 a. m. No. 18 12:30 a. m.
No. 19 12:30 a. m. No. 19 12:30 a. m.
No. 20 12:30 a. m. No. 20 12:30 a. m.
No. 21 12:30 a. m. No. 21 12:30 a. m.
No. 22 12:30 a. m. No. 22 12:30 a. m.
No. 23 12:30 a. m. No. 23 12:30 a. m.
No. 24 12:30 a. m. No. 24 12:30 a. m.
No. 25 12:30 a. m. No. 25 12:30 a. m.
No. 26 12:30 a. m. No. 26 12:30 a. m.
No. 27 12:30 a. m. No. 27 12:30 a. m.
No. 28 12:30 a. m. No. 28 12:30 a. m.
No. 29 12:30 a. m. No. 29 12:30 a. m.
No. 30 12:30 a. m. No. 30 12:30 a. m.
No. 31 12:30 a. m. No. 31 12:30 a. m.
No. 32 12:30 a. m. No. 32 12:30 a. m.
No. 33 12:30 a. m. No. 33 12:30 a. m.
No. 34 12:30 a. m. No. 34 12:30 a. m.
No. 35 12:30 a. m. No. 35 12:30 a. m.
No. 36 12:30 a. m. No. 36 12:30 a. m.
No. 37 12:30 a. m. No. 37 12:30 a. m.
No. 38 12:30 a. m. No. 38 12:30 a. m.
No. 39 12:30 a. m. No. 39 12:30 a. m.
No. 40 12:30 a. m. No. 40 12:30 a. m.
No. 41 12:30 a. m. No. 41 12:30 a. m.
No. 42 12:30 a. m. No. 42 12:30 a. m.
No. 43 12:30 a. m. No. 43 12:30 a. m.
No. 44 12:30 a. m. No. 44 12:30 a. m.
No. 45 12:30 a. m. No. 45 12:30 a. m.
No. 46 12:30 a. m. No. 46 12:30 a. m.
No. 47 12:30 a. m. No. 47 12:30 a. m.
No. 48 12:30 a. m. No. 48 12:30 a. m.
No. 49 12:30 a. m. No. 49 12:30 a. m.
No. 50 12:30 a. m. No. 50 12:30 a. m.
No. 51 12:30 a. m. No. 51 12:30 a. m.
No. 52 12:30 a. m. No. 52 12:30 a. m.
No. 53 12:30 a. m. No. 53 12:30 a. m.
No. 54 12:30 a. m. No. 54 12:30 a. m.
No. 55 12:30 a. m. No. 55 12:30 a. m.
No. 56 12:30 a. m. No. 56 12:30 a. m.
No. 57 12:30 a. m. No. 57 12:30 a. m.
No. 58 12:30 a. m. No. 58 12:30 a. m.
No. 59 12:30 a. m. No. 59 12:30 a. m.
No. 60 12:30 a. m. No. 60 12:30 a. m.
No. 61 12:30 a. m. No. 61 12:30 a. m.
No. 62 12:30 a. m. No. 62 12:30 a. m.
No. 63 12:30 a. m. No. 63 12:30 a. m.
No. 64 12:30 a. m. No. 64 12:30 a. m.
No. 65 12:30 a. m. No. 65 12:30 a. m.
No. 66 12:30 a. m. No. 66 12:30 a. m.
No. 67 12:30 a. m. No. 67 12:30 a. m.
No. 68 12:30 a. m. No. 68 12:30 a. m.
No. 69 12:30 a. m. No. 69 12:30 a. m.
No. 70 12:30 a. m. No. 70 12:30 a. m.
No. 71 12:30 a. m. No. 71 12:30 a. m.
No. 72 12:30 a. m. No. 72 12:30 a. m.
No. 73 12:30 a. m. No. 73 12:30 a. m.
No. 74 12:30 a. m. No. 74 12:30 a. m.
No. 75 12:30 a. m. No. 75 12:30 a. m.
No. 76 12:30 a. m. No. 76 12:30 a. m.
No. 77 12:30 a. m. No. 77 12:30 a. m.
No. 78 12:30 a. m. No. 78 12:30 a. m.
No. 79 12:30 a. m. No. 79 12:30 a. m.
No. 80 12:30 a. m. No. 80 12:30 a. m.
No. 81 12:30 a. m. No. 81 12:30 a. m.
No. 82 12:30 a. m. No. 82 12:30 a. m.
No. 83 12:30 a. m. No. 83 12:30 a. m.
No. 84 12:30 a. m. No. 84 12:30 a. m.
No. 85 12:30 a. m. No. 85 12:30 a. m.
No. 86 12:30 a. m. No. 86 12:30 a. m.
No. 87 12:30 a. m. No. 87 12:30 a. m.
No. 88 12:30 a. m. No. 88 12:30 a. m.
No. 89 12:30 a. m. No. 89 12:30 a. m.
No. 90 12:30 a. m. No. 90 12:30 a. m.
No. 91 12:30 a. m. No. 91 12:30 a. m.
No. 92 12:30 a. m. No. 92 12:30 a. m.
No. 93 12:30 a. m. No. 93 12:30 a. m.
No. 94 12:30 a. m. No. 94 12:30 a. m.
No. 95 12:30 a. m. No. 95 12:30 a. m.
No. 96 12:30 a. m. No. 96 12:30 a. m.
No. 97 12:30 a. m. No. 97 12:30 a. m.
No. 98 12:30 a. m. No. 98 12:30 a. m.
No. 99 12:30 a. m. No. 99 12:30 a. m.
No. 100 12:30 a. m. No. 100 12:30 a. m.

C. H. V. AND T.
WEST. EAST.
No. 1 10:42 a. m. No. 10 8:41 a. m.
No. 2 8:45 p. m. No. 2 6:45 p. m.
No. 3 12:30 a. m. No. 3 12:30 a. m.
No. 4 12:30 a. m. No. 4 12:30 a. m.
No. 5 12:30 a. m. No. 5 12:30 a. m.
No. 6 12:30 a. m. No. 6 12:30 a. m.
No. 7 12:30 a. m. No. 7 12:30 a. m.
No. 8 12:30 a. m. No. 8 12:30 a. m.
No. 9 12:30 a. m. No. 9 12:30 a. m.
No. 10 12:30 a. m. No. 10 12:30 a. m.
No. 11 12:30 a. m. No. 11 12:30 a. m.
No. 12 12:30 a. m. No. 12 12:30 a. m.
No. 13 12:30 a. m. No. 13 12:30 a. m.
No. 14 12:30 a. m. No. 14 12:30 a. m.
No. 15 12:30 a. m. No. 15 12:30 a. m.
No. 16 12:30 a. m. No. 16 12:30 a. m.
No. 17 12:30 a. m. No. 17 12:30 a. m.
No. 18 12:30 a. m. No. 18 12:30 a. m.
No. 19 12:30 a. m. No. 19 12:30 a. m.
No. 20 12:30 a. m. No. 20 12:30 a. m.
No. 21 12:30 a. m. No. 21 12:30 a. m.
No. 22 12:30 a. m. No. 22 12:30 a. m.
No. 23 12:30 a. m. No. 23 12:30 a. m.
No. 24 12:30 a. m. No. 24 12:30 a. m.
No. 25 12:30 a. m. No. 25 12:30 a. m.
No. 26 12:30 a. m. No. 26 12:30 a. m.
No. 27 12:30 a. m. No. 27 12:30 a. m.
No. 28 12:30 a. m. No. 28 12:30 a. m.
No. 29 12:30 a. m. No. 29 12:30 a. m.
No. 30 12:30 a. m. No. 30 12:30 a. m.
No. 31 12:30 a. m. No. 31 12:30 a. m.
No. 32 12:30 a. m. No. 32 12:30 a. m.
No. 33 12:30 a. m. No. 33 12:30 a. m.
No. 34 12:30 a. m. No. 34 12:30 a. m.
No. 35 12:30 a. m. No. 35 12:30 a. m.
No. 36 12:30 a. m. No. 36 12:30 a. m.
No. 37 12:30 a. m. No. 37 12:30 a. m.
No. 38 12:30 a. m. No. 38 12:30 a. m.
No. 39 12:30 a. m. No. 39 12:30 a. m.
No. 40 12:30 a. m. No. 40 12:30 a. m.
No. 41 12:30 a. m. No. 41 12:30 a. m.
No. 42 12:30 a. m. No. 42 12:30 a. m.
No. 43 12:30 a. m. No. 43 12:30 a. m.
No. 44 12:30 a. m. No. 44 12:30 a. m.
No. 45 12:30 a. m. No. 45 12:30 a. m.
No. 46 12:30 a. m. No. 46 12:30 a. m.
No. 47 12:30 a. m. No. 47 12:30 a. m.
No. 48 12:30 a. m. No. 48 12:30 a. m.
No. 49 12:30 a. m. No. 49 12:30 a. m.
No. 50 12:30 a. m. No. 50 12:30 a. m.
No. 51 12:30 a. m. No. 51 12:30 a. m.
No. 52 12:30 a. m. No. 52 12:30 a. m.
No. 53 12:30 a. m. No. 53 12:30 a. m.
No. 54 12:30 a. m. No. 54 12:30 a. m.
No. 55 12:30 a. m. No. 55 12:30 a. m.
No. 56 12:30 a. m. No. 56 12:30 a. m.
No. 57 12:30 a. m. No. 57 12:30 a. m.
No. 58 12:30 a. m. No. 58 12:30 a. m.
No. 59 12:30 a. m. No. 59 12:30 a. m.
No. 60 12:30 a. m. No. 60 12:30 a. m.
No. 61 12:30 a. m. No. 61 12:30 a. m.
No. 62 12:30 a. m. No. 62 12:30 a. m.
No. 63 12:30 a. m. No. 63 12:30 a. m.
No. 64 12:30 a. m. No. 64 12:30 a. m.
No. 65 12:30 a. m. No. 65 12:30 a. m.
No. 66 12:30 a. m. No. 66 12:30 a. m.
No. 67 12:30 a. m. No. 67 12:30 a. m.
No. 68 12:30 a. m. No. 68 12:30 a. m.
No. 69 12:30 a. m. No. 69 12:30 a. m.
No. 70 12:30 a. m. No. 70 12:30 a. m.
No. 71 12:30 a. m. No. 71 12:30 a. m.
No. 72 12:30 a. m. No. 72 12:30 a. m.
No. 73 12:30 a. m. No. 73 12:30 a. m.
No. 74 12:30 a. m. No. 74 12:30 a. m.
No. 75 12:30 a. m. No. 75 12:30 a. m.
No. 76 12:30 a. m. No. 76 12:30 a. m.
No. 77 12:30 a. m. No. 77 12:30 a. m.
No. 78 12:30 a. m. No. 78 12:30 a. m.
No. 79 12:30 a. m. No. 79 12:30 a. m.
No. 80 12:30 a. m. No. 80 12:30 a. m.
No. 81 12:30 a. m. No. 81 12:30 a. m.
No. 82 12:30 a. m. No. 82 12:30 a. m.
No. 83 12:30 a. m. No. 83 12:30 a. m.
No. 84 12:30 a. m. No. 84 12:30 a. m.
No. 85 12:30 a. m. No. 85 12:30 a. m.
No. 86 12:30 a. m. No. 86 12:30 a. m.
No. 87 12:30 a. m. No. 87 12:30 a. m.
No. 88 12:30 a. m. No. 88 12:30 a. m.
No. 89 12:30 a. m. No. 89 12:30 a. m.
No. 90 12:30 a. m. No. 90 12:30 a. m.
No. 91 12:30 a. m. No. 91 12:30 a. m.
No. 92 12:30 a. m. No. 92 12:30 a. m.
No. 93 12:30 a. m. No. 93 12:30 a. m.
No. 94 12:30 a. m. No. 94 12:30 a. m.
No. 95 12:30 a. m. No. 95 12:30 a. m.
No. 96 12:30 a. m. No. 96 12:30 a. m.
No. 97 12:30 a. m. No.